

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.  
To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.  
Weekly Paper, one year, in advance, \$3.00  
Do. six months, " " 1.50  
Daily Paper, one year, in advance, \$5.00  
Do. six months, " " 2.50  
Do. three months, in advance, 50  
Do. one month, " " 16

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**ERRANDS OF YOUTH.**  
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, and to the credit of the Journal, publish a full and complete history of the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advice and experience of one who has been in perfect condition, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,  
JOHN D. OGDEN,  
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
SAMPSON COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Sessions, February Term, 1868.  
Master C. Johnson.  
Petition for Dower.  
Allen Johnson, Asahel Johnson and others.  
APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that the defendant, Joseph D. Lee, Nathan W. Lee, Dora, Eliza, Keziah and Robert Lee reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that the defendant be made for weeks in the "Weekly Journal," published in Wilmington, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court at the Court House in Clinton, on the 31st day of May next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.  
W. A. MATTHEWS, C. C.  
April 10

**Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.**  
**HENRY BURKHEIMER,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS.  
Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.  
Nov. 5 32-63m-w17

**STATE POLITICAL NEWS.**  
Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.  
HILLSBORO, April 13, 1868.  
JO. TURNER MAKES POOL TAKE WATER!—A RICH SCENE!—Messrs. Editors:—The great Mr. Pool, assisted by Messrs. Coleman & Co., are here to-day.

While Mr. Pool was speaking, Hon. Josiah Turner walked upon the stand, shook hands with Mr. Pool and asked if he might be allowed to reply—stating that, in political discussions, reply was as necessary as singing was in preaching. Mr. Pool said he wished Mr. Turner had called on him before he came to Hillsboro. Mr. Pool declared that he would remain to-night he would give him a good cup of coffee, and, if he liked it, a drink before breakfast, and send him on a hand car to Graham, to-morrow, by 9 or 10 o'clock, in ample time for his appointment, provided he would allow Mr. Turner to reply to him at Graham. Mr. POOL DE-CLARED TO ALLOW MR. TURNER ON THE PRESENT OCCASION OR AT GRAHAM, to-morrow, to reply.

Mr. Turner left the stage, declaring he knew no reason why Mr. Pool should be denied a discussion, unless he (Pool) feared that Mr. Turner would inform his colored brethren that Mr. Pool had one of his colored men in the Hillsboro Jail for sale and did sell him, after Lincoln, by his proclamation, had emancipated all slaves!

Mr. Turner, and the few whites who had accompanied him, then retired and left it all with Pool and the negroes. That following night, Mr. Pool had no doubt Coleman, who is now said to be used by the husband of a negro woman, for a nameless outrage, followed. Mr. Pool recommended the negroes to vote for two of the Radical ticket, who murdered negroes, and Rodman, who ordered loyal men to be shot not fight against the Union and the Flag!

**RADICAL POW-WOW IN GRANVILLE.—**LISTER, CUTLER MAYO AND CANTWELL—PLOTTERS AND OTHER SMALL ARMIES.—Oxford, N. C., April 13th, 1868.—Messrs. Editors:—According to advertisement the party of morals had a Mass Meeting here on Saturday.

Early on the ground appeared Ragland, the forger, looking meager than usual; for he had just received a new thrashing at the hands of his son-in-law, as a black patch over one eye and sundry bruises plainly showed, and it is said to be a storm really that other parts of his person give evidence of his severe castigations. Owing to his dilapidated condition he did not appear as an "orator"; but R. W. Lassiter, Edward Cantwell, Cuffee Mayo and other colored gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Of Lassiter your readers know too much already. If the people of the State think of him as we Granville folks do, he will hardly join the High Court of Impeachment at Washington, in time to vote for the conviction of President Johnson, "or any other man."

anecdote about "a mad dog that had the hydrophobia" (probably alluding to Cantwell again) Moore had sense enough left to sit down.

Several others spoke, and of course used threats and lies, but I do not wish to trouble your readers further with their dirty doings and misdoings. Not more than a dozen white men were present, and most of them were candidates. SCHEM.

**GOOD NEWS FROM CALDWELL.—**THE LEAGUES DISBANDING, &c.—LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C., April 11th, 1868.  
Messrs. Editors:—We have had a lively time here this week. It is Court week—Judge Little presiding. On Monday the Hon. Mr. Ashe addressed a very large audience in opposition to the proposed mongrel Constitution. His argument was very clear and convincing, carrying conviction to almost every one that heard it. It has had the faithful, but they could not reclaim the League every day. One numbering thirty, has disbanded, burning their books and renouncing the whole concern.

On Tuesday the Conservatives nominated their county ticket. It embraces the best men of the county—men who have been tried and trusted heretofore, and they will accept their nominations and will work against the proposed Constitution.

On Wednesday, Tod R. Caldwell and General Abbott, who came all the way from New Hampshire, as he says, "not with a carpet-bag, but with a Brigade," addressed the faithful, and they could not reclaim the League every day. One numbering thirty, has disbanded, burning their books and renouncing the whole concern.

There is intense interest among the people of this mountain district in regard to the proposed Constitution, and the whites of this county go against it almost unanimously.

If the other white counties will give the same majority that this county will give, the Radical concern will be voted down by thirty thousand majority, at least.

**Yours,**  
L.  
**GREAT ENTHUSIASM.**—A gentleman has just informed us that the enthusiasm among the people at every place where Gov. Vance and Maj. Erwin have spoken in Mitchell, Yancey and Madison, has never been equalled. The most staunch and influential conservatives are now joining the League, and bringing with them hundreds of honest white men who have just found out where the Radical party is leading the country. On the road, at the villages, and wherever speakers are heard, the people seem suddenly to awake from their slumber, and are now joining the grand army of independent Americans to defeat the Mongrel Constitution.

Capt. John C. Kilpatrick, the leading man in the Radical party in Yancey, has renounced his allegiance to that party, and, by his influence, brought to the Conservative ranks hundreds of honest converts.

**RADICALISM IS DEAD IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.**  
DO YOUR DUTY, MEN OF THE EAST, AND NORTH CAROLINA WILL STILL HAVE A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.—Asheville News.

**A DINNER DAY.**—In traveling through Mitchell county one day last week, Vance commenced eating dinner at 9 o'clock in the morning and could not stop until five o'clock in the evening. At almost every house on the road he found a hearty and cordial greeting, and a sumptuous repast set out for him, of which he was compelled to partake. And yet the Radical editor tells us Zeb B. Vance has no influence in these Western counties! Why, there is not a true hearted man in these mountains that would not share his last crust with him.—Asheville News.

**THE FREEDMEN.**—A friend writes us that Josiah Turner, Jr., in his speeches, says that he relies upon the disfranchised men defeating the Constitution. He is like Vance and the steam engine—he can't vote; but he has four freedmen who can, and they will vote as he says, and nobody can prevent it. He will neither buy, intimidate nor coerce them.

He says every disfranchised man can carry, by persuasion, one freedman. He knew some men who would carry ten and even twenty.

The negro is ordinarily grateful. The man who shelters and feeds him will be able, by moral suasion, to control him. Raleigh Sentinel.

**VANCE AND ERWIN AT ASHEVILLE.**—Extract from a letter, dated Asheville, April 10.  
"We had a high day yesterday, 1,000 or 1,500 people being present, the largest assembly collected for many years. Vance and Erwin spoke. They have gone to Hendersonville to a barbecue. There will be a crowd to-day."

**Rutherford** is turning things over in a hurry. The people in the mountains everywhere, indeed, are moving in the right way. Scores of whites and some blacks are leaving the Leagues. The Rads look downcast, mean and sheepish. Vance announced yesterday that Erwin gave Henry and Lassiter. Poor fellows! they'll not soon forget Mark.—Sentinel.

**LINCOLN!**—Extract from a letter dated Lincoln, April 11, 1868.  
"The White Man's ticket will be all right in Lincoln. D. A. Jenkins and O'Hara, a yellow ringer from Goldsboro, spoke here on Tuesday. William A. Graham, Jr., and Col. J. F. Hoke replied to Dave, and wore him out. We will give Holden his final quarters 'this pop.' We have never had greater excitement here than now."—Sentinel.

**OLD GREENLAND!**—Extract from a letter dated Shelby, April 8th: "Cleveland will give 1,000 majority against the Constitution, not more. We are all active up here and at work."—Raleigh Sentinel.

the people of Northampton and Halifax turn out in numbers to give Col. Hall a welcome.—Weldon News.

**HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.**—Gov. Graham addressed large audiences last week at Statesville, Salisbury, Greensboro, High Point and Snow Camp, in Alamance. He will speak at Rutherfordton to-day, and at Shelby to-morrow. He has produced a powerful impression wherever he has gone. There is no man in whom our people have so much confidence.

That gallant gentleman, Major A. C. Avery, is the Conservative nominee for the "House of Representatives" (so-called) in Burke. Little Tod backed down from a discussion with him a few days since.

The Asheville News says that Yancey is just making the Radical fur fly. It's a white man's county, sure, and even the negroes are taking the stump, urging their own race to vote down the Constitution.

**WAKE COUNTY REGISTRATION.**—The following is the result of the five days' registration in this county, viz: Whites. Blacks.

1st Board, 181 147  
2d " 57 20  
3d " 41 7  
Total 279 174

**REGISTRATION IN ROWAN.**—The following, we learn, is the result of the registration for this county: New names added, Whites 145, Blacks 135.

**HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN** made a most telling speech against the infamous Constitution, at Taylorsville, last week,—it being the week of Alexander Superior Court.

**FOURTH.**—The Editor of the Old North State, the Hon. Lewis Hanes, writes: "Even in Radical Forsythe we learn that there is a tremendous 'shaking among the dry bones.' That honest man and pure patriot, Thomas J. Wilson, who was anxious to support the Constitution if it were feasible, and who had reserved his opinion of it until he could have an opportunity to study it closely, declared in a speech at Winston, on Wednesday, that after such study he found it intolerable, and was forced to go against it. This course of Mr. Wilson's will cause hundreds in Forsythe to vote against its ratification who were at first disposed to support it."

**CONSERVATIVE MEETING.**—Yesterday the Court adjourned to give the candidates an opportunity to address the people. By invitation, Hon. J. H. Wilson (who is not a candidate) opened the discussion. His speech was able and convincing. During the delivery, Captain W. R. Myers, late of the P. A. C. S. A., interrupted him by asking if the constitution did not fix a limit to taxation on property. As it was respectfully asked, Mr. W. answered with an overwhelming argument—so much so that every white Radical present was satisfied that the Conservatives are right. There is no limit in the new constitution to tax on property—and as they are levied by an irresponsible body, and disbursed by men who do not have to give bond for faithful accounting for the same the entire property of the State is at stake. Mr. Wilson's speech was powerful, and did good.

Judge Osborne next appeared, and made the best and happiest speech we ever heard from him. We can say no more. It would be idle to attempt a summary of his speech. B. D. Whitely was next called out, and acquitted himself with great credit. Then came Col. Osborne, who spoke with marked effect.

The Court House was crowded during the whole meeting, and we can safely say the people of this county are fully aroused, and the whites will vote almost as a unit. Charlotte Times, 15th inst.

**WAYNE COUNTY REGISTRATION.**—The following is the result of the five days' registration in this county: Whites.....159 Blacks.....146

**WAKE COUNTY.** Whites.....279 Blacks.....174

**THE SPEAKING AT KINSTON.**—Our noble Congressional standard-bearer, Col. Kenan, surpassed himself to-day in the good old town of Kinston, and from what we can learn thoroughly impressed the minds of the people that it was their duty to vote down the infamous Constitution lately framed at Raleigh. A complete copy of the paper that he delivered is at the Raleigh office, by those desiring to purchase, in aid of the noble work to which its author has dedicated this poem:

Oh! gallant Heroes! ye who sleep Beneath our banner bright; Who struggled with true bravery, For freedom and the right, What need of marble monuments To tell the deeds of glory, When every humble soldier-grave Has proudly told the story?

The fallen flag, though folded now Never to wave again, Is sacred still, for oh! that flag Has been a battle standard, The blood of our brave hero sons Has deepened its folds with it, And the honor of the South is bright As its unsullied stars.

And you, who "neath your country's flag Face the dread battle-line, Who for that country bravely fought, And for her freedom died; The grave of every fallen son Is now a hallowed shrine; And wreaths of laurel and of song O'er each our proudly true!

The following is a poem drawn by a Northern Radical newspaper of the negro rule in St. Domingo, after they have had fifty years experience as rulers of about the fairest spot of earth:

a stump speaker and an able politician is well known and acknowledged throughout the State, and his name stands second only to that of VANCE.

By the most pressing invitation, Mr. Turner was prevailed upon to come down on Thursday evening, and deliver an address in Fayetteville. He was received at night in the Fayetteville Hall by a full house, many ladies being in attendance. If it is possible his effort here was better than at Egypt. Though he makes no endeavor to impress by oratory or figures rhetorical, every sentence that he utters tells. His long service in public life has given him a thorough knowledge of parties and principles, and an intimate acquaintance with public men, which knowledge and acquaintance he uses most effectively and searchingly. We know that the entire audience was delighted with the Hon. Josiah Turner.—Fayetteville News, 14th.

Despatch to the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

**More of the Alta Vela Case.**—Influences at Work on the Political-Interesting Revelations.—General Sherman and his Testimony.—Louisiana Elections, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President has received official notification of the passage of a resolution by the New Jersey Legislature recommending the administration to protect the rights of American claimants to the island of Alta Vela. Mr. Johnson replied by calling attention to the fact that the report on the subject, and enclosing a copy of the report of the New Jersey House of Representatives.

The merits of the controversy between Judge Black's clients and adverse claimants and Mr. Seward have been set forth in the newspapers by the parties respectively; but, in addition to the efforts mentioned, and enclosing a copy of the report of the New Jersey House of Representatives.

The conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson from the island of Bonaparte in the Presidency for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law, would be a success.

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government.

The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be bought and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the Radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only, and the real power will be in the Senate, with Wade at its head. The appointment made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary campaign. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to clearly ineligible, we presume that he will withdraw from the contest, as it will be seen from the article from the New York Tribune, in another column, that he is considered at Washington the only obstruction to reconstruction and his remaining a candidate will impede the success of the proposed Constitution.

Holden will hardly withdraw at this late stage of the canvass, or, if he does, it will only be at the last moment, for the sake of enabling him to say, when defeated, that he had withdrawn.—Sentinel.

**MAY, H. A. GILLIAM.**—We are glad to see that this gallant and able gentleman is actively engaged in canvassing the Albemarle country. He will do good service.

The Conservatives of Lincoln were addressed on Monday by Gen. G. M. Leach, former U. S. Senator, and E. B. Shober, Esq. The people were out in large numbers and there was great enthusiasm.

We hear of certain Radical candidates in some of the counties complaining that they are not treated with courtesy in their peregrinations through the country. They are often refused accommodations at private houses, &c. Well—not of it?—Every man has a right to select his own company. These Radicals have chosen theirs—let them enjoy it.—Sentinel.

**THE NEWBORN MASS MEETING.**—The extra train arrived last night from Newbern, bringing a large number of persons who had gone down to the Mass Meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the Theatre was filled from the pit to the dome.

A large array of the beauty and fashion of Newbern turned out, and their presence added greatly to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The meeting was organized by calling John W. Haughton to the Chair, who made a thrilling and telling speech. It is impossible to attempt any outline at this late hour—we have only time to announce the names of the speakers of the occasion, among whom were Col. Thos. S. Kenan, H. R. Bryan, Alex. Justice, Major John Hughes and Col. W. J. Clark.

The scalawags and carpet-baggers were roared alive by the orators of the day, and were made to quake and feel shaky in the knees at the prospect before them. It was an immense outpouring of the people, and goes to prove that old Craven is fully aroused and determined to avert the impending danger of negro rule and assert the supremacy of the white race.

## THE GREAT RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

The Plot of the Radicals for the Overthrow of a Republican Government.—The Executive and the Supreme Court to be Abolished.—The Terms of Office of Grant and the Senators to be Extended to Ten Years.—A Combined Military and Senatorial Dictatorship Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.—History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The Radical conspiracy now under full way at Washington is probably the most reckless that ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two or three days which render it certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the Republic in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorship, more absolute and arbitrary than that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impeachers on Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, re-elected him to his office, and thus enabling General Sherman on points vital to the defence, imparting such confidence to the radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barrooms and over the dinner tables principal agents of the conspiracy, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republicanism, as a failure, proved to be such by the war of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality." The means and process by which this end is to be accomplished are set forth as follows:—

The conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson from the island of Bonaparte in the Presidency for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law, would be a success.

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government.

The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be bought and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the Radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only, and the real power will be in the Senate, with Wade at its head. The appointment made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary campaign. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to clearly ineligible, we presume that he will withdraw from the contest, as it will be seen from the article from the New York Tribune, in another column, that he is considered at Washington the only obstruction to reconstruction and his remaining a candidate will impede the success of the proposed Constitution.

Holden will hardly withdraw at this late stage of the canvass, or, if he does, it will only be at the last moment, for the sake of enabling him to say, when defeated, that he had withdrawn.—Sentinel.

**MAY, H. A. GILLIAM.**—We are glad to see that this gallant and able gentleman is actively engaged in canvassing the Albemarle country. He will do good service.

The Conservatives of Lincoln were addressed on Monday by Gen. G. M. Leach, former U. S. Senator, and E. B. Shober, Esq. The people were out in large numbers and there was great enthusiasm.

We hear of certain Radical candidates in some of the counties complaining that they are not treated with courtesy in their peregrinations through the country. They are often refused accommodations at private houses, &c. Well—not of it?—Every man has a right to select his own company. These Radicals have chosen theirs—let them enjoy it.—Sentinel.

**THE NEWBORN MASS MEETING.**—The extra train arrived last night from Newbern, bringing a large number of persons who had gone down to the Mass Meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the Theatre was filled from the pit to the dome.

A large array of the beauty and fashion of Newbern turned out, and their presence added greatly to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The meeting was organized by calling John W. Haughton to the Chair, who made a thrilling and telling speech. It is impossible to attempt any outline at this late hour—we have only time to announce the names of the speakers of the occasion, among whom were Col. Thos. S. Kenan, H. R. Bryan, Alex. Justice, Major John Hughes and Col. W. J. Clark.

The scalawags and carpet-baggers were roared alive by the orators of the day, and were made to quake and feel shaky in the knees at the prospect before them. It was an immense outpouring of the people, and goes to prove that old Craven is fully aroused and determined to avert the impending danger of negro rule and assert the supremacy of the white race.

Let every hamlet, village and city of the South do likewise, and carpet-baggers and scalawags will be compelled to flee from the scorn and contempt of an outraged and insulted people.

We are indebted to our friend, Col. Jas. W. Morris, for the particulars.

**LINCOLN.**—Extract from a letter to the Raleigh Sentinel, dated Lincoln, April 13, "One ticket is: For the Senate, (in Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,) Col. Lawson Mason, of Gaston; for the House, Elisha Sammers, Esq.

O'Hara, (negro,) has been with Daddy Kalvint on a tour in this and adjoining counties. The white men can't stand being instructed by a negro as to what kind of a government they ought to have. We are certain of a majority against the "Konstitution," and to elect the Conservative candidates in the county. In fact, the scalawags have no candidates in the field, except for Senate and Clerk.

## THE GREAT RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

The Plot of the Radicals for the Overthrow of a Republican Government.—The Executive and the Supreme Court to be Abolished.—The Terms of Office of Grant and the Senators to be Extended to Ten Years.—A Combined Military and Senatorial Dictatorship Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.—History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The Radical conspiracy now under full way at Washington is probably the most reckless that ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two or three days which render it certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the Republic in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorship, more absolute and arbitrary than that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impeachers on Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, re-elected him to his office, and thus enabling General Sherman on points vital to the defence, imparting such confidence to the radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barrooms and over the dinner tables principal agents of the conspiracy, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republicanism, as a failure, proved to be such by the war of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality." The means and process by which this end is to be accomplished are set forth as follows:—

The conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson from the island of Bonaparte in the Presidency for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law, would be a success.

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government.

The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be bought and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the Radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only, and the real power will be in the Senate, with Wade at its head. The appointment made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary campaign. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to clearly ineligible, we presume that he will withdraw from the contest, as it will be seen from the article from the New York Tribune, in another column, that he is considered at Washington the only obstruction to reconstruction and his remaining a candidate will impede the success of the proposed Constitution.

Holden will hardly withdraw at this late stage of the canvass, or, if he does, it will only be at the last moment, for the sake of enabling him to say, when defeated, that he had withdrawn.—Sentinel.

**MAY, H. A. GILLIAM.**—We are glad to see that this gallant and able gentleman is actively engaged in canvassing the Albemarle country. He will do good service.

The Conservatives of Lincoln were addressed on Monday by Gen. G. M. Leach, former U. S. Senator, and E. B. Shober, Esq. The people were out in large numbers and there was great enthusiasm.

We hear of certain Radical candidates in some of the counties complaining that they are not treated with courtesy in their peregrinations through the country. They are often refused accommodations at private houses, &c. Well—not of it?—Every man has a right to select his own company. These Radicals have chosen theirs—let them enjoy it.—Sentinel.

**THE NEWBORN MASS MEETING.**—The extra train arrived last night from Newbern, bringing a large number of persons who had gone down to the Mass Meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the Theatre was filled from the pit to the dome.

A large array of the beauty and fashion of Newbern turned out, and their presence added greatly to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The meeting was organized by calling John W. Haughton to the Chair, who made a thrilling and telling speech. It is impossible to attempt any outline at this late hour—we have only time to announce the names of the speakers of the occasion, among whom were Col. Thos. S. Kenan, H. R. Bryan, Alex. Justice, Major John Hughes and Col. W. J. Clark.

The scalawags and carpet-baggers were roared alive by the orators of the day, and were made to quake and feel shaky in the knees at the prospect before them. It was an immense outpouring of the people, and goes to prove that old Craven is fully aroused and determined to avert the impending danger of negro rule and assert the supremacy of the white race.

Let every hamlet, village and city of the South do likewise, and carpet-baggers and scalawags will be compelled to flee from the scorn and contempt of an outraged and insulted people.

We are indebted to our friend, Col. Jas. W. Morris, for the particulars.

**LINCOLN.**—Extract from a letter to the Raleigh Sentinel, dated Lincoln, April 13, "One ticket is: For the Senate, (in Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,) Col. Lawson Mason, of Gaston; for the House, Elisha Sammers, Esq.

O'Hara, (negro,) has been with Daddy Kalvint on a tour in this and adjoining counties. The white men can't stand being instructed by a negro as to what kind of a government they ought to have. We are certain of a majority against the "Konstitution," and to elect the Conservative candidates in the county. In fact, the scalawags have no candidates in the field, except for Senate and Clerk.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.  
Special Notices will be charged \$2.00 per square for each and every insertion.  
All Ordinaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.  
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

scalars will be compelled to flee from the scorn and contempt of an outraged and insulted people.

We are indebted to our friend, Col. Jas. W. Morris, for the particulars.

**LINCOLN.**—Extract from a letter to the Raleigh Sentinel, dated Lincoln, April 13, "One ticket is: For the Senate, (in Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,) Col. Lawson Mason, of Gaston; for the House, Elisha Sammers, Esq.

O'Hara, (negro,) has been with Daddy Kalvint on a tour in this and adjoining counties. The white men can't stand being instructed by a negro as to what kind of a government they ought to have. We are certain of a majority against the "Konstitution," and to elect the Conservative candidates in the county. In fact, the scalawags have no candidates in the field, except for Senate and Clerk.

Col. Jno. F. Hoke is on the stump and doing good service.

**RADICAL POW-WOW.**—On yesterday about four hundred negroes, and a few whites attracted by curiosity to hear some utterances from a few Great Moguls of the Radical party, assembled at the Court House in this place.

Col. David Heaton, (loyal thief) all the way from Ohio, more remarkable for his aptitude at appropriating other peoples' furniture than anything else, opened the pow-wow, and for some hour and a half entertained himself with a speech, which he must not doubt have hugely enjoyed, and (could they have been present) Clay, Gaston, Webster, Macon, Badger, Louis Napoleon and other respectable worthies, whose noble names were degraded and whose graves would have indignantly opened at the sacrilege issuing from the mouth of this man. He closed, Col. Rodman, the would

WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

## RADICALISM.

No. 8.

The President "for opposing, with manly firmness, invasions on the rights of the people," is now subjected to the worst passions of the dominant party. He who was sworn, in the language of James Madison, "to support the CONSTITUTION, which is the cement of the UNION, as well as in its limitations as in its authorities," has been betrayed by a Judas Iscariot; and is now about to be crucified along with the last remnant of republican liberty. Liberty, human, civil and religious, is but the dog-star of radical devotion. Where self and party are not visible, freedom is not worth the struggle. The nation's birthright, which gave to all the blessings of republican institutions, is now torn from more than eight millions of men, and trampled in the mire of radical usurpation and iniquity by the passions and incredulities of miserable leaders. How long will this continue, and what will be the ending? Will it be revolution around the sacrificial altar of expiring freedom? Or an uprising, *en masse*, of the outraged people to stamp down and out those radical revolutionists? This birthright "must perish if there be not that vital spirit in the people which alone can nourish, sustain, and direct all its movements." No words were ever more adapted to the times than those of Judge Story. Unless the country people, the white people of the country, they had better begin in time to dig their own graves, or kindle a funeral pile on which they can dance and sing the last requiem of the burning of our political and civil bill of rights, and then jump upon the pyre for the flames to roast and lap up their own vitality.

Plato says, and so does Aristotle, that "the law is the dispassionate mind and Godlike—*Lex est mens sine affectu, et quasi Deus*."

"To be sure the Radical mind is dispassionate and Godlike." Their haste to rush through the trial and conviction of the first citizen of the land is an evidence of this. Their abuse of the legislative power, invested in them, despite the many warnings of the people, is an evidence of this. Their propensity to blurt out every vile slang, where high-toned dignity and manners and speech were demanded by the occasion, the subject and the place, is an evidence of this. Wherever we turn and to whatsoever Senator or Representative, we see nothing but three big letters, EGO—self.

Congress has marked its own course of conduct; let the people mark theirs. The people will be consistent, they must be consistent, or bring down upon themselves and their country, ruin blacker forever. Arise, then, ye men of unimpaired blood, the pure blood of the country, and put down the Radical platform. Be mindful of your liberty, in the last words of *Pere Paul*:  
ESTO PERPETUA—may it be perpetual.

## RADICALISM.

No. 9.

Montesquieu writes: "In a free State every man, who is supposed a free agent, ought to be concerned in his own government. The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts, and lay open his sentiments." But the radicals deny this right. The poor man must not speak for himself, and if he ventures to do so, he must speak in tones of radical trumpery. To be a *free agent* he must aid the radicals in abusing the President, in abusing the Judiciary, in abusing everybody and everything that has not the impress of radicalism. If the enjoyment of liberty consists, therefore, in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts, and lay open his sentiments, not the substance of that liberty, but merely its shadow, everywhere exists. The old feeling is not dead yet. It must awake from its lethargy, and strike strongly, and strike down this radical Ghoul that feeds on human flesh, and drinks up human blood; that is poisoning the air of freedom, and chopping down the tree of liberty.

If the white men of this State, of this country, are such dastards to permit this monstrous and effete fabrication of radicalism to rule the destinies of this nation, then, indeed, do they deserve every insult, every degradation that can be heaped upon them. "If we countenance," says Jefferson, "a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions, we gained but little for having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered." But here is a hang-dog party, an upstart in politics, infamous for its political intolerance, despotic, wicked, and capable of every species of persecution, bitter and bloody, stalking madly through the land, tearing down every constitutional right and privilege. Its aim is to do this, right or wrong.

But then it says: "We don't do it; we don't force the people to accept anything; we point out, and leave the business to them for their sanction." Very kindly said. Very magnanimous, too. It is left to the people of these States to sanction their treachery. It is left to a race of black men to whom they have unconsciously given the right of suffrage. The white and constitutionally governing people were not consulted. Instead of this matter being left to every *free State*, Congress takes it upon itself to legislate for States of which they know little, and for which they provide a villainous code of laws. And for the sanction of this code they leave it to every *free agent*. They say: "We don't interfere with you, but you must do it." To secure this odious plan of theirs they have despoiled a fair proportion of the *free agents* of these States of their liberties, and have conferred those stolen liberties on a class that cannot, by any law or record, be called *free agents*. But the blacks are free enough to do the aborted work of the radicals, no matter what the country thinks and feels about the

subject. Sumner, who has Summerized the Senate, could very well write: "It is easy to see that empire obtained by force is unrepugnant and offensive to that first principle of our Union, according to which all just government stands only on the consent of the governed." This in Mr. Sumner is very consistent. Of course the consent of the States in the matter of negro suffrage has been asked! This is empire obtained by force, but it is not *unrepugnant and offensive*! Radical logic.

## RADICALISM.

No. 10.

"Our country 'tis a glorious land!"

Why should not this country be ruled by white men? They formed it. They civilized it. They have governed it in the past, and they are bound to, they must, and shall rule it in the future. What a history does not that *glorious land* show to every reader of every crime and State. Before the dark days of the "irrepressible conflict," it had almost reached the zenith of its glory, grandeur and greatness.

Prosperity was spread out as a mantle of munificence over every section, North and South. It shed rays of light divine on the hovels and the miserable haunts of vice and crime. It was the bond of love, and held every heart together. It wept at the grave; it laughed at the altar; it smiled on the cradle, and cheered the home and social circle. It challenged the admiration of the world. Why was it? Because then was "Faith kind'd with Love and Liberty with Law." Where now is love? or liberty? or law? Echo answers, where? If the politics of the past can show such a record, how can they be compared to the detestable parianzship of the present? If the politics of the past have so guided the country until it teemed with the richest, the choicest blessings that the God of nature could confer upon her, how can they be rejected by any honest, liberty-loving citizen? Patriotism was then such that men kept their honor bright, and when they were wrong, they fought to set it right. Their country was then above every other thing their glory, their praise and pride.

"Then none was for a party; then all were for the State."

But the bright picture has changed into the bloodiest, the blackest, the most bitter that has ever been presented to the people of any age and of any country. There is no prosperity. Misery, distress, fierce contending wrath, and discord, and disunion, are rampant in the land. All these, and cares, and griefs, threaten us with ruin. Vices incessant fire our hearts, curb our aspirations, chain our actions, subdue our mirth, feed contention, foster hatred, breed contempt, restrain our noble impulses, and turn all our love, national, social and individual, into gall, bitter, greasy and green. Virtue is insulted, intellect is bullied. Patriotism is mocked, scourged and cursed. Fidelity is derided. Honesty is bankrupt. Charity lies trampled underfoot. Everything noble and good lies bleeding and persecuted. Nothing stands, or seems to stand, but lusty, insolent and ignorant radicalism.

Look at that picture and on this! Which will you accept? Will you reject the cherished principles of your sires, and take unto your bosom the new-fangled and unconstitutional principles of this upstart radical party? Will you affiliate with a party that has ever been the enemy of your genius; enemy of your race; enemy of your progress, social and political? Will you vote for a measure to shackle your country forever with that which is antagonistic to you in the spirit and in the deed? Will you vote for a party that since its advent to usurped powers has kept your country full of tumult and civil strife? Will you vote for a party that will make the *ETHIOPIANS* ANTIPODIANS of a race of cannibals, a race of savages that was never found dwelling with the descendants of Noah, and for whatever of civilization they have acquired in this country, is entirely indebted to you; will you, we repeat, vote for a party which will make this race your superior? If you do, then go and dye your face, crisp your hair, and become at once in reality, what you have become in spirit, the kinky and woolly-headed, swarthy and thick-lipped negro. Go to their lairs, and seek out the habitation of the white man. The radicals say they "prefer to see the negroes vote and hold office to the dirty and ignorant DUTCH and IRISH who come in swarms to our shores." Almost their words *verboten* at *Literatum*. Think of that, you men from Rhineland, who have come here and developed the grape growth of the country, and who have done as much as any nation in the development of this country. Think of that, you Irish, whose ancestral blood flows in some of the best and bravest of our land. Think of that, you men from the Liffey and the Shannon, and vote for this radical party. Think of that, you Dutch and you Irish, who have ever been foremost in the fight for the Union, Liberty and Law, and vote for this radical party. Think of that, you "dirty and ignorant" Dutch and Irish, whose strong arms have done more to develop the interests of this country—the country of your forefathers here—and vote for the radical party. But the Irish are right, and so are the Dutch. They know how to vote, for what, and for whom. They turn away in disgust from a party that has nothing inscribed on its banner but perjury and perfidy. They will ever adhere to those sacred and cherished principles of the framers of the Constitution of this land. They owe it to the State in which they dwell. In this instance they owe it to North Carolina. If the native sons of North Carolina will prove true to their interest, true to the history of the past, true to the present, the sun of this day will set on the "raw head and bloody bones" of our nation, on the grave of radical oppression, radical fanaticism and filth. To him who, to the manor born, will act otherwise, may infamy black be his portion forever.

## Reward of Justice and Impartiality.

No one who knows our people will charge them with being partial to our present form of government. The people of North Carolina are not fond of military tyrannies,

and none are more wedded to the simple republican plan of government than the descendants of those noble patriots of the Cape Fear, who did so much and suffered so much to hand down to their children the blessings of American liberty.

Law-abiding and faithful to their obligations—scornfully rejecting all propositions to sacrifice their own honor, submitting to injustice and humiliation when exercised by the strong arm of power under the show of legal authority—our people stand to-day grander in their defeat and their honest poverty, than in their hours of success and wealth.

Conscious of their own integrity and the honesty of their purpose, our people have submitted, under the protest of their scorn and contempt, to many petty acts of tyranny and villainy, upon the part of officers who have, from time to time, been placed over them. We have seen and witnessed every day, here and elsewhere in the State, and in the South, officers of the United States government basely prostituting the functions of their offices for party purposes, lending their aid to foment discord and trouble between the races, and racking their brains to prevent reconciliation between the sections. In fact, the exceptions to this course are so rare that our people are glad to recognize justice and impartiality in their military rulers by a demonstration of their approval.

When, therefore, the Hon. GEORGE DAVIS referred to our Post Commander, in his eloquent speech in the Theatre a few evenings since, in terms of commendation, while confessing to the merest personal acquaintance, which met the hearty endorsement of the crowded house, and when the same enthusiasm was shown on Monday night, when Col. STRANGE again referred to Col. FRANK in complimentary terms, was no endorsement of military rule, but a fitting return for the justice, impartiality and independence with which that officer has conducted the disagreeable duties to which he has been assigned. Col. FRANK's heart must be of stone did he not highly appreciate these demonstrations. Representing those who have returned our manly submission by cowardly oppression, the agent of a system of government which is abhorrent to our education and our judgment, he has so discharged his duty as to merit and receive the approval of his government and win the esteem of our people. It gives us pleasure to chronicle these facts, equally complimentary to the good judgment and high-toned bearing of the officer and of our citizens.

## Election Returns.

Our friends throughout the State will greatly oblige us and our numerous readers, by forwarding to us promptly the collected returns for and against the Constitution, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and whether Conservative or Radical candidates are elected to the Legislature.

We urge upon our friends the importance of their attention to this matter.

## Election Returns.

NEW HANOVER.

Masonboro' Sound (two-days), Conservative, 43; Radical, 13. Federal Point (one day), Conservative, 18; Radical, 46. At Rocky Point the negroes had polled a few votes more than the whites at the close of the polls yesterday.

DUPLIN.

Kenansville (two days), Con. 195; Rad. 200. Magnolia, " Con. 175; Rad. 155. Hallsville, " Con. 130; Rad. 60. Albertson, " Con. 48; Rad. 1. Doles, " Con. 48; Rad. 9.

SAMPSON AND ONSLOW.

Our news from these two counties is very favorable. Comparatively few negroes voting, and many of these with the Conservatives.

COLUMBUS.

Cerro Gordo—Conservative, 187; Radical, 25. Twenty-two Conservatives were colored.

## Election Returns.

We are indebted to Capt. F. M. WOOTEN for the following election returns, received from the various precincts named, giving the number of votes cast during the first day of the election.

Richmond County.—Rockingham, 260; Laurel Hill, 290; Williamson's, 115.

Robeson County.—Red Banks, 125; Lumberton, 318.

Bladen County.—Bladenboro', 126; Brown Marsh, 132.

Brunswick County.—North West, 385.

In this vote we learn the blacks have quite a majority.

Richmond County.

A correspondent writing us from Lileville, 21st April, 2 o'clock, P. M., says:

All quiet. The Conservatives are holding their own, though nearly all the negro vote has been polled to-day. The whites are waiting and working, and will make considerable gains to-morrow and next day. Negroes, while and black, are badly scared at our unanimity and earnestness.

Fraudulent voting has been attempted by several, but not allowed.

Negroes Voting the Conservative Ticket.

From reliable source, we learn that large numbers of the negroes in Columbus, Sampson, Onslow and Wayne, are voting the Conservative ticket. Appreciating the fact that their interests are indissolubly connected with those of the white men, their former masters, and still kindly disposed friends, these negroes have acted with reason.

Dead Sea Fruit.

Radicalism tries every device to betray and deceive our people into the support of their infamous Constitution. They have sugar-coated their bitter pill to make it palatable, but to no effect. Our honest, virtuous and proud people know too well what dishonor is embraced in their *free schools*—what burdens are to be carried under their *equal and just taxation*—what miserable and shallow treachery is contained in their measures for *relief, lien law and homestead*. They will not touch the unclean thing:

"Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,  
But turn to ashes upon the lips."

Editorial Correspondence of the Mobile Register.  
What is Expected of the Southern Delegates in the Democratic National Convention—Pendleton and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

\* \* \* The universal wish and expectation of the Democracy of the United States is that the Southern delegates to be represented by delegates in the National Convention. I have taken a good deal of pains to learn what are the sentiments of leading Democrats as to the action of the party, should it win the administration in the November contest, in reference to Federal policy toward the South. It was a question of the largest practical importance, whether, should the Democracy come into power, it would leave the whites of the South to struggle as best they could out of the mire of Radical reconstruction, or whether it would at once lift them out by the strong hand of Federal power. I got but one answer to the inquiry, and that is the Democracy will be swift to sweep from the statute book the whole system of military and African reconstruction as utterly null and void, and of no effect, and at once to recognize the existing white Constitution of the Southern States, and re-admit to the latter their full equality into the Union. I must confess that I did not personally need such assurances, for when policy and good faith both point to one course, the result is seldom doubtful. But some Southern friends did deem them necessary. I think that, before Congress adjourns, the Democratic party will make further declaration and pledge to this effect.

Influentially, the Southern delegates will have to play a very important part in the July National Convention. I am sure the feeling of the men of the South is to bear themselves out with coolness and reserve, and to let upon whose action so much depends. But a position of great influence will be forced upon them, as to advice upon, if not absolute determination of, a very important and delicate question. This relates not to the platform—for happily there will not be unmanageable diversity of opinion among the delegates—but to the choice of a candidate. General Grant being the opposing candidate, the soldier vote of the late great armies, now scattered in every State, will be a large element in settling the result. And the question is, can that be counted on for a Democratic candidate, taken from the ranks of the Peace Democrats? To take an extreme case, any will be found to deny that it would be extremely hazardous to make Mr. Vallandigham the standard-bearer, for not only would his peace principles and his copperheadism be voiced from every stump, but his actual hostility to the war. It won't do to place a man of such extreme views in arms in that war, even by implication that they fought and risked life and limb on the wrong side. No one knows this better than Mr. Vallandigham himself. He felt and patriotically acted upon it at the (August, 1866), Philadelphia Convention, when, to avoid a conflict of opinion, he remained in the room, and declined to take a seat on his floor. Had he done so, no conscientious Southern man, grateful for sacrifices to his people, could have voted against his right to sit, and yet the political effect of so just a vote would have been unfortunate at the time. Mr. V. yielded to the right of the peace party, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, will be the only New York Convention with a greater number of, and more enthusiastic friends, than any other man. Everybody admits his high qualifications for the Presidential office. Independent in private fortune, he has turned his leisure for years past to acquirement in the science of politics, and government, and he stands before the country a ripe statesman, equal to the duties of the highest offices of statesmanship. Added to this, his character as a man and a gentleman is lofty, unimpeachable and spotless. If he could be elected, say even those who question the expediency of his nomination, we are all the better for it, and the country demand in a President of the United States. But the outcry against Vallandigham, it is argued, would be raised in a lower key against Pendleton. The idea of this class of Democrats is that the Democratic candidate must go to the Southern States, and there, in the person of Grant will win in such soldier States as Illinois and others in the West, which we cannot afford to lose. And what is a little singular, this class of Democrats look to the Southern influence in the Convention to settle the question of expediency and policy. The Southern stake in the result is so unspeakably great that these gentlemen have the South in the Convention will decide the question with the maturest consideration, and under the gravest responsibilities of a sound judgment. I submit the case for reflection to our people at home.

My own feeling about it needs no comment. While I believe the party need a statesman who would best fill the office, and while he is my first choice, the fact that the man, who has lately made his mark so friendly to freedom, as commander of the Fifth Military District, was the best fighting corps commander in the Federal army, would not cause me to hesitate one instant in giving him my most cordial support. So, too, of President Johnson, if, escaping impeachment, and he should be eligible, and by chance the Democrats should nominate him. This is a great question, involving nothing less than the "deliverance and liberty" of ten States, and to be most carefully pondered.

A Radical View of Impeachment.

The Washington Chronicle thus expresses itself concerning the final result of impeachment:

"The articles will be voted on separately in open court, and the general result will be in nowise affected by a failure to sustain any single article, the sustaining of any single article being equally as effective as though all were sustained. It is believed that the question of conviction or acquittal will be finally decided by the middle of next week."

The rascality of the radical system of representation in Connecticut, by the aid of which that party has secured a majority in the Legislature, is shown by the following statement:

Total vote. No. Rep's.

Bridgeport..... 2,847 1

Burhamstead..... 171 2

These towns all give a Radical majority, amounting in the aggregate to 358, while Hartford City placed at the bottom gives a Democratic majority of 470:

Total vote. No. Rep's.

East Hartford..... 613 2

East Windsor..... 501 2

Enfield..... 603 2

Farmington..... 687 2

Granby..... 336-2,830 3-10

Hartford..... 5,962 2

Thus 2,830 votes, where there is a radical majority, elect ten Representatives, and 5,962 votes with a Democratic majority elect but two Representatives. That is radical regard for the will of the people.

On Marrying.

The Home Journal, which is deemed good authority in fashionable circles, gives a few rules for selecting a wife:—1st, she should be well bred, or of good extraction; 2d, she should be at least ten years younger than her husband; 3d, she should not be selected because she has money, though a suitable woman with money has an additional charm; 4th, she should not marry at all, but if they will marry, they may as well marry their housekeepers, if they can get along with her connections.

On Marrying.

The Home Journal, which is deemed good authority in fashionable circles, gives a few rules for selecting a wife:—1st, she should be well bred, or of good extraction; 2d, she should be at least ten years younger than her husband; 3d, she should not be selected because she has money, though a suitable woman with money has an additional charm; 4th, she should not marry at all, but if they will marry, they may as well marry their housekeepers, if they can get along with her connections.

The Late President Lincoln and Gen. Lee. Mr. Beecher has been heavily assailed by a public meeting in New York, some time since, he spoke well of the personal character of Gen. Lee. What will these assailants say about the opinion of Mr. Lincoln upon Lee, and especially when they get that opinion from a source they must credit so unquestioningly, viz: a colored man. Mrs. Kieker, the colored servant of Mr. Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination, President Lincoln took up a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last. Looking up at his son Robert, he continued: 'Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth there will be no more bloodshed. Lincoln not dead, he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first-class, double-dyed traitor by those who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory."

New York Times (rep.)

For the Journal.

Meeting in Lower Black River District. At a called meeting of the citizens of Lower Black River District, held at Point Caswell on 18th instants, Dr. J. R. Haws was unanimously called to the Chair and Jas. McDaniel elected Vice-President, and D. P. Bland and Dr. P. Thomson appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman on taking the Chair proceeded to introduce the speakers; when Mr. Ash led the discussion in an able and forcible speech, which was closed by a most stirring speech by Major Engelhardt. After which the citizens passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of Lower Black River and vicinity, do hereby unite in a petition to the National Convention, and pledge them their support at the coming election.

Resolved, That our thanks are specially tendered to Major Engelhardt and Captain Ash for the speeches which they have favored us with to-day.

D. P. BLAND, J. R. HAWS, Ch'mn.  
F. THOMSON, Sec'y.

The Appalling Accident on the Erie Railway.

A correspondent of the New York "World" gives the following description of the scene of the recent appalling accident on the Erie railway:

First let me describe the scene of the disaster, so that your readers may understand its details. Had it been necessary to place a place for this devil's work, more fitting or appropriate spot could not have been chosen than Carr's Rock. The road here runs along an abrupt and shelving precipice. To the right there is a wooden height at an altitude of 100 feet, covered with sparse shrubbery. To the left the beautiful Delaware, a quarter of a mile wide, flows musically over a rocky bed, which lies equidistant between Pike county, Pennsylvania, and Sullivan county, New York. There stretches the gigantic shelf or gallery overlooking a sheer precipice of 100 feet on the Delaware, and showing along its narrow edge enormous natural caverns of sea and river rocks, though they were placed to support the fearful pathway traversed by the trains. The passenger in looking out of the car windows must naturally feel a sensation of awe as he looks down in the stupendous depths below. The river is sublime, but terrific. It was at this point that the accident happened, this morning which has deprived twenty persons of their lives, and has seriously injured sixty others. It was 3:25 o'clock. The night was dark, the heat in the train oppressive. In the three sleeping cars a hundred persons were slumbering, a few in the passenger cars awake; or dozing uneasily, and shifting about, in the common in a long railway journey. Many of those asleep in the berths were in their night attire—youth and strong men, weak women and trusting children. In the smoking car a score of men puffing at their cigars or drawing consolation from pipes. The steam engine tears through the choking gases of the night, its iron front all aglow like the furnace of hell, its brazen throat emitting a steady, panting scream, and the silvery Delaware, one hundred feet beneath, sings the same romance it did three hundred years ago to the Lenape. When locomotives were not, the train was traveling thirty-five miles an hour. Suddenly disaster burst upon the lives, speed of lightning upon those 200 men, women and children. The engine and the five first cars have passed safely over the culvert which crosses a quiet little creek that empties from a plateau eight feet above the river into the Delaware. The day car crosses a rotten rail, which was asunder, and, loosening from the five first cars and locomotive, is precipitated over the embankment, followed by the three sleeping cars, to the plateau above the Delaware. The grim terror, Death, is now busy reaping his harvest. The four cars tumble over each other down the sloping, rocky and stony descent, and are hurled into and quarts boulders. Every rocky boulder takes a life. The cars are smashing and jumping from rock to rock, and heads and faces are riven of beauty and life, smashed, battered, crushed and defaced. Few are spared disfigurement or death. And thirteen lives are heaped instantly. The air is freighted with groans, sobs and sighs of the quick and the dying; and the smooth Delaware flows quietly along, while it receives as tributaries the oozing, trickling rivulets of blood and liquefied brains.

Work or Starve.

This is the law and penalty from which there is no escape. Thousands are trying to evade it; some are making their fellow-men work for them, others by living on money inherited or accumulated in former years, but with no avail. If idle they starve in the midst of plenty. They may be able to eat, but they cannot work, and against the laws of nature, and even so the stomach refuses to digest the food, the body is not nourished, and the man literally starves though he may feel no hunger. The hand, the brain, the heart, must work to live. If you dodge the labor of learning lessons, at the same time miss the strength of intellect which mental work brings, and the mind will perish for want of nourishment. Thousands have starved their wits in this way, until they wonder how it is that others carry away all the prizes in life!

Many starve their hearts by never exercising them with noble emotions. Selfishness calls into the nature like a canker and leaves the man hungry for affection; but love is the price of love, and he that will not work in this field must accept the penalty. It is an error to think that work was a penalty imposed on man for having violated God's command. Man's nature is such that activity calls for employment that it may remain in health, and there can scarcely be a more terrible confinement, where the eye, the ear, and the hands must remain idle. A slow, painful death will surely result. So then boys and girls, strive to love work and not shun it. Though you may be as rich as Astor or Stewart in money, yet your own nature will suffer the pangs of poverty without active exercise.

A reunion of the officers of the Army of the Potomac is proposed to be held at Gettysburg in July, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the battle there.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—It is amusing to see how the smaller men of the Senate labor to bring themselves before the country, as represented in the galleries, during the sitting of the Court. Howard, of Michigan, whose State has lately administered such a telling rebuke of this Senator's Radicalism, has hitherto assumed the management of the case on behalf of the Senate—that is, he called the "ayes and nays" on all motions relating to the admissibility of evidence; motions to adjourn, &c. Latterly, however, Drake, of Missouri, who never lets a day pass while the Senate is in legislative session, without ventilating his intense Radicalism, even to the manifest disgust of the more dignified of his colleagues, has been observed to be growing very restive, and on Saturday last he moved down to the front and took a seat near the managers, and, as if not satisfied with the way the matter was going, took the small motion business upon himself, throwing the red faced Howard completely in the shade. The latter did not yield the petty leadership, however, without a contest, and this pair of noble Radical brothers were frequently on their feet at the same time, hailing "Mr. President," as the Radicals will insist on calling the Chief Justice, Drake being immediately in front of the "Chair," generally getting the honor of a recognition, and Howard, looking quite chop-fallen, had to subside.

These men, and others of this class, seem to dislike the aspect the case has assumed of late, and Drake especially, looks most disconsolate; his settled expression being that of the gambler, who has staked his last "red" on the hazard of the die.

To-day there was a sharp discussion between the managers and the President's counsel, in regard to the admission of the testimony of the counsel for Gen. Thomas, in the case of his arrest by Mr. Stanton for the violation of the tenure-of-office law, the former opposing it with all their might. It was finally admitted by the ruling of the Chief Justice, sustained by a vote of the Court.

By this testimony it was conclusively shown that the whole action of the President, as alleged in his answer to the articles of impeachment, based upon his desire to get the subject before the Supreme Court, and thus obtain a decision on its constitutionality of the law, and that his wishes were defeated by the refusal of the partisan Chief Justice of the District Court—one Carter. This Radical Justice stated, in refusing to hold Thomas answer, in his own writ of *habeas corpus* would have been sued out, that he understood very well why the counsel for respondent wished him held to bail or committed, and he would not lend himself to any such purpose. In other words, it did not suit the purposes of the Radical party that a decision in the case by the Court should be had, and he would rather that this violator of the law should go unpunished than that the party should be embarrassed by an adverse decision. The Judiciary of the District are as violently Radical as either branch of Congress. It makes me sad to have to state this fact, but it is, nevertheless, true.

While one of the counsel above referred to was under examination, Butler arose and in the most solemn manner that his frogship could assume, begged to clear his skirt by stating that this testimony was given "under the ruling of the Chief Justice." Mr. Chase arose and with more animation than he had ever seen him evince in any case, remarked: "It goes in under the ruling of the Senate of the United States," and then turning to the witness, said "go on, sir." The Beast, not at all abashed, turned toward the most radical part of the Senate with the look of a much injured man. At another point in the proceedings Butler read a note he claimed to have received this morning, in these words: "Prepare to meet thy God, the avenger is abroad and Hell is your portion." This was probably written by himself or procured to be written, and read for effect, his object being to manufacture as much sympathy as possible, for himself primarily and indirectly for his cause, which he vainly supposes will cover a multitude of sins in case he succeeds in having the President convicted.

Mr. Stanbery was absent again to-day from indisposition, and about 5 o'clock there was a suggestion that, as all were present, it would be as well to let the case go over. For twenty minutes he belched out his objections at a furious rate. He begged Senators to excuse him if he spoke warmly—he was warm. Every newspaper he opened contained instances of murder, arson and a rapid overture to lengths of killing, and the claims of friendship made him warm, &c.

Mr. Evans, in reply, called attention to the fact that the managers themselves were properly chargeable with whatever there was of delay. No evidence offered by the defense was allowed to go in, he charged. Hours and hours were wasted in fruitless discussion, and the Court had just been compelled to listen to a harangue of twenty minutes, by the clock.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, objected to the word "harangue," as used by the counsel, and suggested that it be changed to "order." Mr. Doollittle called the Chief Justice if the "harangue" itself was not out of order?

Conness, of California, moved an order that the Court meet in future at 11 o'clock, A. M., and Sumner more impatient still, moved a substitute that the Court meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., and sit until 6 o'clock, P. M., each day until the trial was concluded. Both motions were objected to by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, and were not considered.

At about 6 o'clock the Court adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Si Tod.

For the Journal.

Col. Hall in the East.—The Canvass.

ELIZABETH CITY, April 15, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—The lowering clouds of future degradation and anticipated misery in this section of the good Old North State are being rapidly dispelled. To-day, in this Radical County, the beams of sunshine and happiness have once more made their appearance, and so strong was the effect upon the "disaffected," that things upon the whole, have assumed the appearance of rejuvenation, and the most disconsolate even, smile with confidential joy upon the defeat of the dread monster made and intended to crush us—ye! the Constitution. We will not have it, because it is a very unusual matter for men to sign their own death-warrants. Gen. (J.) Littlefield (first two syllables correct) has been here (Judge R. P. Dick, has been here; French, of Washington City has been here; Mr. Nigger Hood

1178101 2A 12V 1.5A 50W

Friday	140	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Saturday	91	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Monday	48	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	109	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	109	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	14	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Friday	187	48	58	cents	per	gallon
Saturday	187	48	58	cents	per	gallon

**Roosts**—The activity noted in the market for the lower grades at the close of our last review continued to be very active, and the market for the week just closed, and up to Tuesday former quietness was fully sustained. Since Tuesday, however, there has been a decided change in the market, and the unfavorable tenor of the advice from London has caused a decline in price of 10 to 15 cents, and the market for the week just closed is as follows:

Monday	1.17	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.17	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.17	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.17	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Friday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Saturday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Sunday	83	55	cents	per	gallon	
Monday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Tuesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Wednesday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon
Thursday	1.21	83	55	cents	per	gallon

[illegible]

rather an unsettled condition, and prices have advanced from 28½ to 30 cents for middling closing on Wednesday. The advance was due to news from abroad at the time of closing which indicated rather better and have imparted more firmness to the market here, causing factors to hold at first three above the views of buyers—and consequently they were affected to check transactions in the present—there is, however, very little offer on the market. We quote sales as follows: Middling at 27 cents for ordinary, 28½ to 29 cents for low middling, and 29½ to 30 cents for middling.

LION BRANDS and Ties for Cotton Sock from Australia selling figures : Beard's Lock 104½ to 111 and 113; D.W. & Co.'s 106 to 111.

[illegible]

hands, and the demand is principally for small lots. The receipts for the week comprised about 6,000 bushels, of which one cargo of 2,000 bushels (from Hyde county) sold at \$1.26 and is selling in the small way at \$1.35. — OATS—Only a retail demand exists, and the supply in store is sufficient for present wants. It is falling at \$1.37 bushel. — PEAS—The market has become almost bare, in the absence of receipts for a few weeks, and we note an active demand at all descriptions. No sales reported, and we un-

**HAY**—The market is heavily supplied, and demand meagre. No receipts or sales for the week and quotations in table are therefore merely nominal.

**MOLASSES**—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all kinds, and rules steady, with a business doing at quotations in table.

**POTATOES**—Irish are in moderate supply, only small sales from store at \$25@26 c. lb. Sweet are scarce, and would sell readily at 27 c. bushel.

**EGGS**—**EGGS**—**EGGS** is in demand, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote live fowls at 62 c. per dozen each.

**HAMS**—**HAMS**—**THE BACON** market continues to rule firm, and prices are without material change. The supply of N. O. cured is unusually light, and barely adequate for present wants. There is a moderate amount of foreign hams on hand, and find quick sale when offered on market. Little home has been brought in, and we quote as follows: From 18 to 20 c. for hams, 20 to 22 c. for shoulders, and 21@22 c. per lb. for hams. Western is in moderate supply, and the market is well supplied. There has been a fair amount done from store during the week, and all sell at 15@16 c. for shoulders, and 18@19 c. for hams, for sides. —**LARD**—Market bare of N. O. and good western is in moderate supply. There is a moderate stock of Northern in at

**SALT**—Is in moderate supply and demand here. We quote in the small way from stores \$2.50 a sack for Liverpool ground.

**TIMBER**—Has ruled about the same as reported for the past two weeks. The quantity committed has been light, and there has been a fair demand for mill purposes—prime quality having for some time been ready sale at former quotations. We quote: Best, \$50 per sale of several rafts at \$50 to \$55 for inferior, \$45 to \$50 for ordinary, \$35 to \$40 for fair, \$25 to \$30 for prime, and \$10 to \$15 for extra mill.

	\$3 25 cord for oak and lightwood.	
<b>Rates of Freight.</b>		
	Per Steamer.	Per S Vess
To NEW YORK.		

Tar.....	"	0 00	@	0 75	00	@	00
Spirits Turpentine, ..	"	0 00	@	1 00	00	@	00
Rosin.....	"	0 00	@	0 70	00	@	00
Cotton.....	per lb.	00	@	34	00	@	00
Cotton Goods.....	per bale.	1 25	@	1 50	00	@	00
Flaxseed.....	per bush.	00	@	15	00	@	00
Pea Nuts.....	"	00	@	12 34	00	@	00
To PHILADELPHIA.							
Crude Turpentine.....	per bbl.	0 00	@	65	00	@	00
Spirits Turpentine.....	"	0 00	@	65	00	@	00
Spirits Turpentine.....	"	0 00	@	1 00	00	@	00

Cotton,	per lb.	0	06	3	00	00
Cotton Goods,	per bale	1	25	00	1	50
Pea Nuts,	per bush.	0	00	00	00	00
Lumber,	"	0	00	00	00	00
TO BALTIMORE.						
Crude Turpentine	per bbl.	0	00	00	0	50
Tar,	"	0	00	00	0	00
Spirits Turpentine,	"	0	00	00	80	00
Rosin,	"	0	00	00	50	00
Pea Nuts,	per lb.	0	00	00	00	00
Pea Nuts,	per bush.	0	00	12	50	00
TO BOSTON.						
Crude Turpentine	per bbl.	0	00	00	0	00
Tar,	"	0	00	00	0	00
Spirits Turpentine,	"	0	00	00	0	00
Rosin,	"	0	00	00	0	00
Pea Nuts,	per lb.	0	00	00	00	00
Pea Nuts,	per bush.	0	00	00	00	00

**WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.**  
 CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.  
 Buying.

ard	Silver	1.27		
	U. S. 7-30's	1.04		
	Comps on Northern Cities	75	dist	
	Comps on N. C. old sides	40		
	N. C. six per cent. Bonds	70		
	Do. Ex Coupons	70		
	Do. New Bonds	55		
	BANK NOTES.			
	Buy.	Sell	Buy	Sell
	Bank Fear.	24	Lexington,	50
	Bank of N. C.	65	Miners & Planters,	32
	Farmers' Bank,	24	Winnington,	25
	Charlotte,	28	Wadesboro,	25
	Commercial,	27	Commerce,	14
	Fayetteville,	27	Greensboro Mut.,	50
	Rocky Mt.,	20	High Point,	25
	Washington,	9	Yanceyville,	50
	Lex's Jan at Gr's	00	Thomasville,	50

\_\_\_\_\_

1178101 2A 12V 1.5A 50W

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Flour—We have nothing new to note in the market for this article during the week just ended. The market is quiet, with only the Northern and State brands in dealers' hands, and, as a result, only a retail business doing from store to figure given in table.

Corn—The CORN market rises about the same as reported in our last review. There is a stock of former arrivals remaining in dealers' hands, but the new crop is coming in from the lots. The receipts for the week comprise about 6,000 bushels, of which one cargo of 2,000 bushels of No. 1 yellow dent was sold at \$1.26 per bushel of 56 lbs. The balance of the week's crop is and is selling in the country at \$1.35.

Dolls—Only a retail demand exists, and the sales are small, such as for party favors, etc., and are falling at 1¢ per bushel. FEAS—The market has become almost bare, in the absence of receipt for some time, and the few remaining are sold at all descriptions. No sales reported for the week.

½ bushel for white. — **RICE**—Clean continue moderate supply, and only a retail demand. We quote white, 1914, at 14¢. — **WHEAT**—**HAY**—The market is heavily supplied, and demand meagre. No receipts or sales for the week. Our quotations in table are therefore merely nominal. — **LIME**—Only a local demand, and market well supplied. We quote from store at 11 00/121 80. — **MOLASSES**—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all kinds, and prices steady, with a slight upward tendency. — **PEANUTS**—Have been in moderate request since our last, and very few coming to market. We quote small sizes at prices ranging from 10¢ to 22 70 ¢ bushel for ordinary to prime quality. — **POTATOES**—Irish are in moderate supply, and small quantities of small sizes. — **SWEET POTATOES**—Sweet are scarce, and would sell readily at 7 1/2 ¢ bushel. — **VEGETABLES**—Is in demand, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote live fowls at 62 1/2 ¢ cents each.

**RULE FRUIT.**—The market is very tight, and prices are without material change. The fruit is of fair quality, but barely sufficient for present wants. The active demand for retailing purposes, and particularly quick sale when offered on market. Large quantities are not being offered for sale, small sales from carts at 19/20 cents per small, and 21/22 cents 3-b. for hms. We have no record of any other market, the rules very firm. There has been a fair business done from store during the week in the small quantities of fruit for sale, but not more than 10 b. for sides. **LARD.**—Market bare of No. 1 Carolina, and we quote nominally at 20 cents. There is a moderate stock of Northern in store and a moderate supply in the market.

**PORK.**—The market is at present moderately supplied with Northern, and rules firm. There is a moderate stock in the market, and business done from store at quotations given in the **Salt.**—Is in moderate supply and demand. There is a moderate stock in the market from \$2.50 a sack for Liverpool ground.

**SINGLES.**—There has been some enquiry and shipment, but at present it appears to have cooled off.

**TIMBER**—Has ruled about the same as reported for the past two weeks. The quantity consumed has been light, and there has been a fair demand for mill purposes—prime quality having been ready sale at former quotations. We have sold several rails at \$34.50 @ for inferior, \$35.00 for ordinary, \$36.25 for steam, \$38.50 @ for prime, and \$40.50 @ M. for extra mill.

**WOOD**—Is brought in sparingly, and sells here at \$20.00 @ for white pine, and \$22.00 @ for oak and lightwood.

**Rates of Freight.**

	Per Steamer.	Per S.S.
<b>TO NEW YORK.</b>		
Cruze Turpentine per bbl.	\$ 00 @ \$ 75	\$ 00 @
Tar.....	\$ 00 @ \$ 75	\$ 00 @
Spirits Turpentine, "	\$ 00 @ \$ 75	\$ 00 @
Roanoke.....	\$ 00 @ \$ 75	\$ 00 @
Cotton..... per bbl.	\$ 00 @ \$ 100	\$ 00 @
Flaxseed..... per bush.	\$ 00 @ \$ 15	\$ 00 @
Pea Nuts.....	\$ 00 @ \$ 12 1/2	\$ 00 @

**TO PHILADELPHIA.**

Tar.....	0 00 @	63	0 00 @
Spirits Turpentine.....	0 00 @	66	0 00 @
Goslin.....	0 00 @	66	0 00 @
Cotton..... per lb.	0 00 @	78	0 00 @
Cotton Goods..... per cal.	0 00 @	78	0 00 @
Pea Nuts.....	0 00 @	12 1/2	0 00 @
Lumber.....	0 00 @	9 00	0 00 @
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @	0 50	0 00 @
Tar.....	0 00 @	50	0 00 @
Goslin.....	0 00 @	50	0 00 @
Roslin.....	0 00 @	50	0 00 @
Cotton..... per lb.	0 00 @	50	0 00 @
Cotton Goods..... per bush.	0 00 @	12 1/2	0 00 @
To Bosros.			
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @
Spirits Turpentine.....	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @
Goslin.....	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @
Cotton..... per lb.	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @
Cotton Goods..... per bush.	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @

**WILMINGTON MARKET**  
CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.  
**BUFFING**  
Gold..... 1.36  
Silver..... 1.5  
S. 300..... 1.5

20	Coupons of N. C. old sixes, .....	50
25	N. C. six per cent. Bonds, .....	70
25	Do. Ex. Coupons, .....	40
25	Do. New Bonds, .....	55
<b>BANK NOTES.</b>		
	Buy. Sell.	
day	Cape Fear, .....	30
25	Bank of N. C., .....	55
25	Farmers', Bank, .....	24
25	Merchants', .....	50
25	Charlotte, .....	50
25	Commercial, .....	27
25	Bank of Ala., .....	0
25	Rockbro., .....	0
25	Washington, .....	0
25	Lea's & Co. of Ala., .....	0
day	Lexington, .....	15
25	Miners & Planters, .....	25
25	Wilmington, .....	25
25	Wadesboro, .....	25
25	Commerce, .....	14
25	Greensboro, .....	25
25	Clarendon, .....	5
25	Yanceyville, .....	5
25	Thomasville, .....	50

Cotton.....	per lb.	0 @	00 @
Cotton Goods....	per bale.	1 25 @	1 50 0 00 @
Pea Nuts.....		00 @	12 1/2 00 @
Lumber.....		00 @	9 00 0 00 @

TO BALTIMORE.

Spirits Turpentine, "	00 00	00 00	00 00
Rosin, "	00 00	80 00	00 00
Pea Nuts, " per lb.	00 00	50 00	00 00
Pea Nuts, " per bush.	00 00	12 50	00 00
To Boston.			
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 00	00 00	00 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 00	00 00	00 00
Rosin, "	00 00	00 00	75 00
Pea Nuts, " per lb.	00 00	00 00	00 00
Pea Nuts, " per bush.	00 00	00 00	00 00

  

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.	
CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.	
	Buying.
Gold, .....	1.36
Silver, .....	1.37
Gold, .....	1.34

20	Coupons of N. C. old sixes, .....	50		
25	N. C. six per cent. Bonds, .....	70		
25	Do. Ex. Coupons, .....	40		
25	Do. New Bonds, .....	55		
<b>BANK NOTES.</b>				
day	Buy. Sell.	Buy. Sell.		
20	Cape Fear, .....	30	Lexington, .....	15
25	Camel's, .....	55	Miners and Planters, .....	25
25	Farmers', Bank, .....	24	Wilmington, .....	25
25	Merchants', .....	50	Wadesboro', .....	25
25	Charlotte, .....	50	Commerce, .....	14
25	Commercial, .....	27	Greensboro' Mul., .....	35
25	Bank of N. C., .....	0	Clarendon, .....	5
25	Robeson, .....	0	Yanceyville, .....	50
25	Washington, .....	0	Thomasville, .....	50
day	Lea's & Co. at New York, .....	00		

Our Duty—Our Hopes.

A week to-day the election will be over. The three days allowed for voting in North Carolina will have expired and the decision, so far as the people are concerned, will have been rendered. Are all prepared for the issue? Does every voter in the State appreciate its great and vital importance? Are all alive to the real issues involved in the contest? If every patriotic, honest man in North Carolina knows the questions really to be decided and the interests to be affected by the vote, then, indeed, are there no fears for the result. Ignorance and timidity are the most dangerous enemies Conservatism has had in this canvass, and he who has failed to inform the ignorant, convince the misguided and strengthen the weak-hearted, has neglected his duty to his State and his race. If we are defeated, it will be on account of the apathy or selfishness of the more intelligent of our citizens. The forty or forty-five thousand white majority in North Carolina cannot be overcome by the negroes and adventurers, if good men do their duty. In Alabama, less than three thousand whites voted with the Radicals. About the same number in Arkansas. Can Northern money and hopes of office buy North Carolinians? Are our people to be won with bribes which have been scornfully rejected in Alabama and Arkansas? No; a thousand times, no.

Much the larger portion of our people who have been deluded into the Radical camps, are basely deceived or fearful of that mythical and terrible "something worse," of which Radical orators and papers are so eloquent. Men like Rodman, and Dick, and Pool, and Settle, have sold themselves cheaply, while Russell, and Dockery, and Thomas, and Jones, and Hill, have been purchased at prices fearfully exorbitant, even in the superfluity of newly created offices. The former may injure themselves in the estimation of worthy people. The latter cannot even do so much. But the masses are honest and desire to do what is right and best for North Carolina, and if they can only be made to know what their duty is—the action dictated by honor and interest—they will faithfully perform it, and that nobly, too.

With us there is no excuse for any white man in New Hanover outside of a few of those who are here for purposes of gain, and who are here for political, with the venom of devils, voting the Radical ticket, and with these exceptions, there are few indeed. We do not think there will be a dozen old settlers who will prove false to their race and color in this election. The white men of New Hanover will vote in a solid phalanx, and they will all vote. The earnest labors of the Radicals to gain a foothold among the noble people of this county have most signally failed and they are without supporters among the white citizens of the county.

The same efforts upon the part of our people to spread information to the masses; the same opportunities to become acquainted with the base purposes of Radicalism; the same chance to see and estimate the worthlessness of their leaders, which our citizens have enjoyed, would make a like unanimity throughout the State.

Our information from every quarter of the State leads us to believe that the people of North Carolina are becoming acquainted with the importance of the issues—see the dangers of Radical success and negro equality—and by tens and hundreds are abandoning the unholy associations into which they have been deceived, and are denouncing a party which uses them only to rob and degrade their fellow-citizens for the benefit of strangers, without means and without character.

So believing, and knowing that the sterling white population of our middle and western counties were never so thoroughly aroused and so earnest in the political history of the State, we expect a glorious victory. The almost unanimous voice of the white people of the east will meet the noble shouts from our western mountains, and in their majesty and might, the people of this State will proclaim that this is a white man's government, and must be so maintained.

Further Failures of Radicalism to Make Their Ticket Respectable.

Below we publish a card from Mr. EDWARD HEWLETT, exposing the unwarrantable use of his name upon the Radical ticket of this county, and denying that he ever had sympathy with that party. It is difficult, indeed, for the political speculators and strangers who manage the Radical concern in this section to find North Carolinians or old residents base enough to desert their fellow-men and their State to give "tone and character to their ticket."

By the way, we see the name of JAMES WILSON up for County Commissioner in place of Mr. TAYLOR, who declined the "honor." This of course is not the same JAMES WILSON who, in a letter to this paper declining their nomination for Alderman of this city, said that, "as I cannot and do not endorse the action of said Convention, I am not a candidate for office." If it is we take it for granted that an unauthorized, and in view of the grounds of the former refusal, a most extraordinary, liberty has been taken with Mr. Wilson's name.

Mr. HEWLETT's card is as follows:

Editors of the Journal:

I notice my name among the candidates for County Commissioners upon the Radical ticket. It is in this connection without my knowledge and without my consent. I had noticed that E. W. Hewlett had been nominated by that party for Commissioner, but did not know that I was the nominee. I take this first opportunity of stating to the public that I am not a candidate, and that my sympathies have never been with that party, nor will they ever be with my aid.

EDWARD HEWLETT.

MARSBORO', April 14th.

The crew of a French ship, wrecked on the passage from Calcutta to Marseilles, were forced to cannibalism before relief came.

RADICALISM.  
No. 5.

We have said the Radicals obtained the majority in the legislative halls of the nation when brave men—now their political opponents—were receiving knocks on every field from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Wherever the soldiers of the North became quartered they followed them, pampered them, and inveigled them into sworn organizations. With the passions, fierce contending passions of the moment, they became physically powerless and intellectually blind. The soldiers of the Great Northwest despised the flimsy demagogues, and ever did despise, and ever will despise and spurn their flimsy, degrading principles. They were courted and flattered. At first no such thing as emancipation was dreamt of. It was an idle vagary, made current by the enemies of the Radical party! The Radicals lied in their heart. They knew from the commencement the whole aim of the war, so far as they were concerned, was to build for their political capital. They disbelieved the "irrepressible conflict." But they acted in a covert manner to carry it on, recking little whether the country was saved from degradation or no, so long as they could sit and look in the full potency of authority, and like a Nero, laugh at the burning of Rome.

The war was ended. The soldiers of the North returned in triumph to their homes, and left behind them a Greece, but living Greece no more. Starvation stared every Southerner in the face. Pale woe stalked grimly through the land. Desolation reigned in every cottage, in every mansion, in every village, town and city of the South. Where now was the balm of Gilead? What now was the shout of the Radical party? Was it peace? O, no; their war was to begin. They sprang forth like cats, and wolves, and tigers, and bats, and owls, from their holes and hiding places. Now they did dare to face the light of day, and did dare to seize upon the honor which the brave men had won upon the crimson field of battle. The war, they said, was not over. The South was still rebellious, and must be further punished. Now they were brave men! and "storming fury, rose such as heard in HELL till then was never." They fabricated the most infamous lies about the South and its disloyalty. There was not a loyal man in the South, and never was. True, so far as loyalty to their principles goes; false, so far as it goes to constitutional principles and the understanding of them. Abraham Lincoln is assassinated. The South must pay the penalty. But the Radical party was glad, exceedingly glad, in the death of Lincoln. They considered him too mild; he would not punish the South sufficiently. They now had a man that would carry out measures that might be probably placed parallel to those of Jeffries, so well known to all readers of English history. Now they would do what they were afraid to face during the bloodiest days of the war—that is to come out and meet the "Southern traitors." They had ANDREW JOHNSON for their President, and he, they thought, would carry out their odious policy. Thank God, they were disappointed. "O," they often said, "Lincoln is dead, but he was a granny. It is good for the nation. Now we have a Johnson."

RADICALISM.  
No. 6.

See the impolitic and unjust policy of the Radicals. Their animus is here pretty well disclosed. They thought as Johnson had been severely treated at the outbreak of the war, when passion rived the breasts of all, and lashed the nation into a furious flame, that he would, British-like, pander to their base and savage nature. But the man proved too Christian for the Jacobins. He forgot himself and any petit private insult, and soared above all thoughts of sordid revenge. He saw the public good, and this good he felt bound to follow. He did not deviate from the path marked out by Mr. Lincoln. But enough time had elapsed to show the Radicals how utterly hopeless would be their success of party supremacy if they permitted the President to pursue the humane policy of his predecessor. They are the inconsistent party, most inconsistent. In the year previous to the termination of the war Mr. Lincoln was for carrying out this very same policy in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas. Three or four Senators were his sole opposers, and these, at the Cleveland Convention, did all in their power to prevent his re-election. The voice of the people thundered too distinctly to be mistaken. One Senator there, and who is now a rampant Radical, said that he was for having "nothing to do with the free negro or the slave negro; we, the Republican party, are for the WHITE MAN'S party. We are for free white men, and for making white labor respectable and honorable."

This is a specimen of their consistency. They saw too plainly that as a party they were ruined if they did not give suffrage to the negroes of the South. What a mean, dirty way they took to keep themselves in power? But they have not made much by it yet, nor will they gain all they expect. The Congress, then, and not the President, proved the inconsistent party, hoodwinked and led on by the notorious Sumner. In the language of Senator Doolittle, they were perfectly Sumnerized. Now, how this hopeful son of Massachusetts makes the following, taken from his "Prophecy" words about America, "agree with his ideas relative to his black brothers of the South?"

"Mexico will be, without a doubt, a land of prosperity from its natural advantages, but it will not be so for the races which now inhabit it. As it seemed the destiny of the peoples who established themselves therein at different and remote epochs to perish from the face of it, leaving hardly a memory of their existence; even as the nation which built the edifices of Palenque, and those which we admire in the peninsula of Yucatan, was destroyed without its being known what it was nor how it disappeared; even as the Toltecs perished by the hands of barbarous tribes coming from the North, no record of them remaining but the pyramids of Cholula and Teotihuacan; and, finally, even as the ancient Mexicans fell beneath the power of the Spaniards, the

country gaining infinitely by this change of dominion, but its ancient masters being overthrown;—so, likewise, its present inhabitants shall be ruined and already obtain the compassion they have merited, and the Mexican nation of our days shall have applied to it what a celebrated Latin poet said of one of the most famous personages of Roman history, STAT MAGNI NOMINIS UMBRA,—nothing more remains than the shadow of a name illustrious in another time."

Sumner quotes this, and then says:—"Most affecting words of prophecy!" Yet by his opposition to the civilization of the South ruling the country, he does not believe a word of this. He shows by his actions that an inferior race can ride over the far superior one, and establish on its ruin a more prosperous and enlightened country. But no; it can never be. If the South is to be nothing more than the Shadow of a Great Name, it will merely prove that the unjust and usurping power of the radicals have robbed her of her substance.

RADICALISM.  
No. 7.

"Tyranny is far the worst of treasons." See the truculent, diabolical policy of the radicals. They thought Mr. Johnson would be a pliant tool, and would pander to their villainy; that he would pursue a more sanguinary course in punishing the South than was entertained by his unfortunate predecessor. But the man could rise above the passions of the moment, and could forget private revenge for the public good. Not so with the revengeful and tyrannous radicals. They knew well that he would attempt to steal their purse, would steal trash, and he who would endeavor to rob them of their good name, would labor to reach what they never had and never will have. They called to their aid the unmanly slaves of the South. In this very one thing they lost the good opinion of the white people of the North. The idea! Call the blacks of the ten States to aid them! Why did they do it? They were afraid of their own people. They could not be trusted. They would not stand by them, and therefore, as a matter of course, an ignorant, emancipated race is called to their assistance, and this, too, in violation of the law of the land. Was there ever such an insult offered to the people of any country—to the people of the North? Was there ever in the history of any nation, ancient or modern, so vindictive a measure framed for the government of a subdued section of country? The very suggestion is odious. The measure is the most monstrous, the most impolitic, the most unjust ever offered the outraged dignity of a naturally brave and highly civilized people. Old Sparta, if it could arise from its long buried past, would laugh to scorn the imbecile, the treacherous, the contemptuous, the cowardly and profligate conduct of that most "infamous Congress." Old Rome would hurl such traitors, traitors to every law, social and the body politic, to the amphitheatre, to be devoured by their fellow wild beasts. But the Northern people will not do this. They will consign them to utter defeat, to the gibbet or gibbets. They will rise in mass, and if possible, save the South from impending ruin and degradation. The men

"Who resists eloquence Wielded at will that fierce Democracy" in the past will arise in fiercest might, in the most impassioned eloquence, to urge on the people to overthrow the great Juggernaut which is at present crushing under its impious wheels the life of this resisting nation. From every section of the country this prophetic voice is coming. Congress knows it, feels it; sees the thing is inevitable. It is too cowardly to recede; too cowardly to advance. It is like the stupid schoolboy that did know his lesson and didn't know his lesson. But he'd be hanged if he was going to know it any better. Now the Democracy is going to teach it better, and that this very year. White men!

"Then stand to your glasses steady! We drink 'fore our comrades' eyes, One cup to our cause already, 'Tis all we have left to prize."

O, let it be your most precious prize. Keep it before you day and night, until a sure and speedy triumph has crowned your many efforts. You struggle for civilization; the Radicals for degradation. You struggle for the very essence of constitutional liberty; the Radicals for the essence of negro effiteness. You struggle to make white labor respectable and honorable; the Radicals to ruin the white laboring class, and to make white labor disreputable and dishonorable. You struggle to transmit to your children the free institutions of your fathers; the Radicals to rob you of honor itself, and send your name, as a by-word, down to posterity. You struggle to follow the dictates of your own conscience, in all family matters, in educating your children, and providing for their welfare; the Radicals, to supervise your dearest and most sacred personal rights. You must pray as they pray, and give forth the nasal twang. You must reason as they reason, and say good, good to their every argument. In a word, you must be their slaves. All will end in this, if you permit them to lead you.

The Election in South Carolina.

Alluding to the recent election in South Carolina, the Columbia Phoenix of the 16th instant says:

Here, the election on yesterday was supposed to be decidedly favorable to the Democratic party. Many of the colored people are voting with their Southern supporters and patrons. Our people generally are already exercising the privilege of regarding those who sustain them, and are not inclined to help on a colored man who is indifferent to the interests of his employer. Many white men, and some of our ladies, are finding out that they can themselves perform much of the work that they formerly hired colored persons to do.

From a letter received from a gentleman of Columbia, by parties in this city, we further learn that many of the white residents discharged numbers of negroes from their employ who voted the Radical ticket, thus showing conclusively and clearly to this class that they will not patronize and support those who defiantly work against the interests of their employers. The letter states that some of the prominent Radicals reported this action to the Post-Commandant, on the ground that it was an intimidation of voters.

This officer replied that he had nothing to do with the matter and that Gen. CANBY's orders related only to contracts, and that a white man having contracted with a negro had no right to discharge him until the contract expired.

While the intimidation of voters is prohibited, the so-called Convention did not assume to interfere and direct whom we shall employ or whom we shall not. Our people have a perfect right to employ whom they will, and if they consider that those in their service have operated to affect perniciously the interests of their employers, it does not assume to say that we shall not discharge them. We can and will employ whom we please, and it is quite probable the employer will exercise his right in this respect. We have no idea of intimidating any voter, and presume no white man or woman will be found who would—Yankees and scoundrels may, however, exercise such prerogative.

Prostitution of the Pulpit.

If the Radicals were to confine the utterance of their lies, and the promulgation of their atrocious doctrines and unprincipled views to their dirty newspaper sheets and through the medium of their foul-mouthed, picaresque, political demagogues and fledgling orators, they might be excused. But when they carry their doctrines into the pulpit and prostitute that high and holy place, and desecrate the sanctuary of the Eternal God, by political harangues, through the mouths of those who claim to be ministers of the Gospel, High Heaven should visit its curse upon them and blast their hopes forever.

From a so-called religious paper, published in Washington City, a friend has taken the following extract which he has handed us for publication. It has reference to a sermon preached in Tremont Temple, Boston, by a distinguished Radical divine, who, judging by appearances, is of the same stripe as the saintly, would-be Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State:

TREMONT TEMPLE.

Rev. J. D. Fulton had an immense congregation, and his remarks on national affairs were warmly applauded, founded as they partly were on his own recent visit to Washington. His subject was "Governmental Authority and the Necessity of Impachment," from the text in Mark 8: 2—"For I am a man under authority." &c. This well put and very effective discourse was printed at length in the Traveler of Saturday.

It has been well written, "The Devil can quote Scripture for his purpose." In the name of Heaven what are we coming to? Here have a man who enters the house of God, levels his political sermon, in the name of a text taken from Holy Writ, at the Chief Magistrate of the nation for doing his sworn duty, and is applauded by his congregation. Truly is the temple defiled, and well can the saying be applied, as in the days of old when Christ walked upon the earth, "Mine house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

Terrible Thunder Storm—Loss of Life, &c. We regret to learn from Capt. Wooten, Conductor on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, that a most terrible thunder storm happened at Laurinburg on the afternoon of the 16th inst., just after the train from Wilmington arrived at that depot, and while the passengers were at dinner. Rev. John B. McKinnon, a promising young Presbyterian minister, and Mr. Lauchlin McLaurin, son of John McLaurin, Esq., all of Laurinburg, Richmond county, were instantly killed; thus adding another awful warning, that "in the midst of life we are in death." These young gentlemen were standing in the store attached to the hotel, waiting for their mail matter, the postoffice being kept in the same store, when one of those vivid and destructive flashes of lightning, that always spreads terror, entered several parts of the building, passing by currents down the sides, shivering a portion of the roof and some parts of the house, and selecting these individuals as victims. Persons at the dinner table had their knives and forks knocked out of their hands and others were somewhat stunned, but no one severely injured except these young men, whose untimely death has spread gloom and grief over that community.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

We find among our exchanges to-day, the April number of the journal, for which we are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Henry C. Lea, 706 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

This journal is always a welcome visitor to the office of the physician, because of the sterling character of its articles. Its editor, the venerable Dr. Isaac Hays, has never relaxed his efforts, and has always sustained its reputation as the leading journal of American Medical Science.

Among the contributions to this number is an article on "Amputation at the Knee Joint and at the Knee"—by John H. Brinton, M. D.; "Tumours of the Brain"—by Robert Bartholow, M. D.; "Hypochondria in Intermittents"—by C. H. Chubb, M. D.; "Angular Osteos Arthritis of the Knee"—by S. D. Gross, M. D.; Salisbury on "Development of Parasitic Forms"; Samuel Jackson, M. D., "Limitation of Derangement," and many well selected articles under the special heads of Therapeutics, Pathology, Ophthalmology, Surgery, &c.

The contributions to this journal are from the pens of many of the best medical scholars in this country, and are considered abroad as the exponents of the State of American Medical Science.

For five dollars a year, an Octavo Quarterly of more than five hundred pages, and a Monthly are furnished, being the greatest amount of first class medical knowledge which can be obtained in this country.

Two prisoners, under sentence of death at Sing Sing, have brought suits for false imprisonment against the warden, because they were not hanged on the day appointed.

Twelve dozen handkerchiefs, not one of which would do service for a cold in the head, and the same number of petticoats, formed part of the trousseau of a bride in Paris.

BONNETS FOR MAY.—Bonnets have reached their smallest dimensions, and now there is an idea of doing away with them altogether. On the principle that extremes meet, the next thing we may expect is a return to the preposterous head-gear of forty years ago—the tunnel bonnets, which, it is said, required a speaking trumpet at one end to reach a woman's ear at the other.

The proposed substitute for a bonnet at present, however, is a lace coiffure. The coiffure mantilla, which has already made its appearance, is sometimes worn at the opera, and will probably be worn largely at the inland watering-places, where bonnets, for the purposes of the promenade, have always been at a discount.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.—Parents should always be aware that their conduct before a child, in word or deed, forms a part of its education. They create the moral atmosphere for good or evil their little ones must breathe. It is common to find the public and private life of public men very different. The explanation is that a man's public life is what his public education has made it, and his private life has been formed by the influences and associations that have clustered around him in the home of his childhood. Example is the best of all teachers, or the worst, as the home may be the best or worst of all schools. When they are the former, keep your children at home; when they are the latter, reform them, or pack your boys and girls off to boarding schools.

Think of this parents. Always regulate your conduct before your children as if each and every little incident will have (as it most surely will) an influence upon their future life. Bear this in mind and they will have cause to bless your memories and thank God that He gave them such parents.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.  
The Tax to Pay the Expenses of the Convention.

We learn that the Standard is making an ado because some of the County Tax Assessors are said to be going about and requiring the people to list, for taxation, their little property, such as chickens, cattle, pigs, pots, dishes, &c. The Standard takes it that there is any authority for this. The Standard knows that it speaks falsely when it utters such a statement. It is a piece of all its statements. It never speaks the truth when a falsehood will better suit its purpose.

We ask the people to read the following exact copy of the ordinance passed by the late General Convention, levying a tax to pay its expenses:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That for the purpose of raising monies to pay the expenses of this Convention, according to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided, a tax of one cent upon every one per cent of the value of the land in North Carolina, according to its valuation in the year 1860, subject to such changes therein as have been since made by law, and on the personal property within said State according to the valuation thereof to be made in the year 1868. This tax shall be collected, paid and accounted for at the Treasury of the State, at the times when, and in the same manner as, other State taxes are required by law to be.

The collecting officers shall be subject to the same penalties for failure to collect, pay and account for the taxes hereby levied as they now are for such failure in respect to other taxes.

The said collecting officers shall receive the like compensation for collecting the tax hereby levied as for the collection of other taxes.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

CORRECT COPY:  
(Signed) T. A. BYRNES, Secretary.

Now, what is the plain construction of the above ordinance? What can any tax assessor in the State understand by the above ordinance, but that it provides for the levying of a tax of one cent of one per cent on the value in North Carolina, according to its valuation in the year 1860, and ON THE PERSONAL PROPERTY within said State, according to the valuation thereof to be made in the year 1868? What is the personal property within said State, if it does not mean every particle of property, except real estate, owned by the people, black and white, in the State?

If General Canby does not amend the ordinance and limit its meaning to a specified species of property, will not every assessor be COMPELLED, by the language of the ordinance, to assess the value of all the personal property owned by every person in the State? Are not the furniture, the provisions, the ducks, chickens, pigs, corn, horses, &c., indeed EVERY THING, except real estate, owned by the white and black people of the State, the men, women and children, the widows and orphans of the State, PERSONAL PROPERTY? Is it not perfectly plain that no tax assessor in the State has the right, under this ordinance, to exempt one particle of land or personal property in the State from taxation? And is it not plain that, unless General Canby issues his order modifying and explaining the ordinance, every tax assessor will be compelled to be governed by the liberal and obvious meaning of the ordinance? Most certainly.

Children in Massachusetts Factories.

There is a law in Massachusetts which is intended to regulate the employment of children in factories. The officer appointed to enforce this law reports as follows:

In Fall River he found one thousand children employed in factories, mostly of foreign parentage, in generally low condition, ignorant in many cases of their own ages, earning very low wages, and deprived in great part, or altogether, of the school privileges which the law requires. To illustrate the spirit of some of the employers, the officer inquired of the agent of one of the principal factories, whether it was the custom to do anything for the physical, intellectual, or moral welfare of the work people. The answer would not have been out of place in the master of plantations, or the captain of a coolie ship: "No never do; as for myself, I regard my work people as mere machinery; so long as they can do my work for what I choose to pay them, I keep them, and get out of them all I can. What they do, or how they fare, outside of my walls I do not know. They must look out for themselves, as I do for myself. When my machinery gets old and useless, I reject it and get new; and these people are a part of my machinery."

Another agent in another part of the State replied to a similar question, "that he used his mill-hands as he used his horses; as long as he was in good condition and rendered good service, he treated him well; otherwise he got rid of him as soon as he could, and what became of him afterward was no affair of his." That man, the report says, had upwards of one hundred children in his employment, most of whom had never attended school. These are the majority of establishments; it is believed that, by the connivance of parents and employers, the law is violated, at least in some of its parts, to a most fearful extent.

How a Priest Stopped a Fight.

An English paper, the Hexham Courier, tells this story:

"The Rev. Father Flint, of Bellingham, acts, it appears, the part of 'peacemaker' in a double sense. On Thursday last, we are informed, as the reverend gentleman was coming down the main street of that place, he came accidentally upon an Irish row, in which a brace of pugilistic encounters were progressing rather warmly at the same time. Finding remonstrance ineffectual in putting a stop to the 'mills,' the priest went in search of a policeman, but the Bobby being absent, as usual in such emergencies, Father Flint borrowed the insignia of authority, the staff, and returned hastily to the spot where the fights were still proceeding with the most ardent enthusiasm, and finding his powers of moral suasion still contemned, he adopted the more forcible argument of planting a vigorous and well directed kick at each of the most sturdy antagonists of each pair, dropping two of his doves in the most approved fashion of police tactics, and chasing another from the combatants a considerable distance from the field, effectually put an end to the sport. Such was the energy and vigor of the reverend gentleman in the last blow, that he broke not only Pat's head, but also the policeman's truncheon, so there was assuredly no flattery in the compliment."

An Explanation Wanted.

Capt. John C. Braine, late commander in the Confederate Navy, has written a letter from his cell, No. 24, King's county (N. Y.) penitentiary, to Admiral Semmes, invoking him to appeal to the Southern people for aid for his family, who are in the direst poverty from his incarceration, and also to assist him in paying his legal expenses. Capt. Braine says that he is ruined by his long confinement, both in health and pocket. The rules of the convict prison in which he is confined are so rigorous that he is not even permitted to read the newspapers. Some leading republican journals are emphatic in their condemnation of this cruelty to a beaten enemy. The New York Evening Post (rep.) is outspoken in its condemnation, and the New York Times says:

"We wish somebody would explain why J. C. Braine, whose letter we published, is kept in jail without trial. He was in jail during the war on charges of crime connected with the rebellion. The war ended three years ago, and the courts are sitting every day for the trial of offences. Yet, without being tried or arraigned, this man sits kept in prison. We used to regard the United States as a land of the free, and in the dungeons of Spielberg for years without a trial as among the blackest and most shocking excesses of tyranny. Why are we imitating such examples? Will somebody do us the favor to explain it?"

Test Your Kerosene.

Under this heading the "Scientific American," of the 21st ult., in view of the many lamp explosions resulting almost invariably from the use of bad kerosene, urges the importance of testing their oil before use in the lamp. This, it says, may be readily done by any man, woman, and child, by means of a thermometer; a little warm water and a tablespoonful of the oil. Fill the cup with warm water, the temperature of which is to be brought to 110 deg. Fahrenheit. Pour the oil on the water; apply a flame to the floating oil by match or otherwise. If the oil is unsafe it will take fire, and its use in the lamp is dangerous, for it is liable to explode. But if the oil is safe and good, it will not take fire. It is worthy of remembrance, too, that all persons who sell kerosene that will not stand the fire test at 110 deg. are liable to prosecution.

We may here add that late accounts deny that there is any truth in the assertion that salt put in coal oil increases either economy or efficiency of its use. On the contrary, it is asserted with at least some plausibility, that the addition of salt to the oil could, as a result, give such a charge to the flame as would impart a horribly disagreeable odor to the countenances of those sitting within its range.

The Weather.

Corry O'Leary enquires:

What I want to know is whether this is last winter or next winter?

What is going to be the result if this sort of thing keeps on? We have had no spring, and we shall have any summer; and what will become of the ice cream parlours, soda water bar-keepers, Coney Island hoteliers and other summer resort speculators?

It is customary to allow winter a few days or a week or two to wind up business and dispose of stock on hand, distribute any snow that may be left over, and let off a little surplus freezing power.

But hanging on for six weeks is imposing on good nature.

The clerk of the weather is neglecting his duty, and ought to be impeached.

Congress has one big job of that kind on hand now; the Legislature is too much engrossed between Eden and the white-washing job in the Assembly.

I thought of referring the subject to the Methodist Conference, but a brother just returned from Connecticut, where he went to vote for Grant and glory, told me that between politics and the tobacco question they hadn't time to attend to celestial matters.

"The end is worth more than all the means." We shall certainly triumph.

THE WILKES AND THE LITTLE BOYS WHO WOULD CONVERT FOUR MILLIONS OF HAPPY LABOREES INTO SAVAGES, BY BESTOWING ON THEM PRIVILEGES WHICH PROVIDENCE NEVER INTENDED THEM TO POSSESS, and who would divide our property among themselves and reduce us to slavery, will be foiled and driven to the wall. The God of battles, who rules on the earth, as in the armies of Heaven, will continue to fight for us, if we are only true to ourselves. Courage, then, all! Let us be united, and patient, and firm, and loyal, and self-sacrificing in every emergency. "The day of light" will come, and it will disclose its source, the sun of victory. Our independence once achieved, North Carolina will be one of the most prosperous States in the world. We shall enjoy ourselves, and leave to our children not only liberty, but all the blessings which tolerate religion in religion, and the intellectual pursuits in the field and workshop, education, and the arts and sciences, and peaceful commerce with other nations, can bestow upon us."—Holden, July 1, 1862.

In Western village, a charming, well-preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She had children; among them a crippled boy who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly adored very great "freedom in debate." The day was approaching and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said:

"George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk with you about."

"Well, ma, what is it?"

"I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days."

"But, for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Ma caught her breath but failed to articulate a response.

The Capitol employes who received their appointment from Gen. Lippincott, Door-keeper of the House, are to be paid a gold watch, "prompted by a high sense of respect and consideration."

Letter from Col. Steele.

ROCKINGHAM, April 11th, 1868.

Editors of the Journal.—I notice in your paper that some friend has recommended me to the electors of this proposed Senatorial District, as a suitable person for Senator. I have been urged by a number of our "good men and true," to announce myself a candidate, and have been assured of a cordial support by every lover of constitutional freedom in the counties of Rockingham and Moore. Whilst I am greatly gratified at these expressions of confidence on the part of my fellow-citizens, and am willing to make all proper sacrifices for the advancement of the public interest, I prefer to discharge my duty to the people, in this grave emergency, in a different sphere.

Murdoch J. McSwen has announced himself a candidate, in obedience to a nomination in Moore. Knowing that he occupies the only position which any true man can take, in this kind of hour, for demagogues and charlatans, for the base purposes of personal advancement, are endeavoring to uproot the cherished political dogmas of our fathers, I cheerfully recommend him to the support of the people.

Hear him for his cause. He believes, in the language of the proposed Constitution, which its makers borrowed partly from the fathers, "that the people of this State (the growing white race of course) have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof; but every such right ought to be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States," and hence, that all attempts on the part of citizens of other States, or negroes within this State, "to alter or abolish it," are dangerous to the public liberties and ought not to be allowed." All our candidates stand on this broad, strong constitutional platform, and are, therefore, entitled to the countenance of every good man in the land.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WALTER L. STEELE.

Radicalism in North Carolina.

The Radicals are at loggerheads in North Carolina. Their candidate for Governor is W. W. Holden, who was one of the most bitter rebels, until since the close of the war, when he concluded to walk into the Radical camp, attracted, no doubt, by the scent of plunder. As the worst kind of rebels are "truly loyal," as soon as they join the Radicals, they are no longer rebels, and hence, that all attempts on the part of citizens of other States, or negroes within this State, "to alter or abolish it," are dangerous to the public liberties and ought not to be allowed." All our candidates stand on this broad, strong constitutional platform, and are, therefore, entitled to the countenance of every good man in the land.

Here is a quotation from his paper of June 6th, 1861: "Who will plot for the heads of Abe Lincoln and General Scott?" This is the kind of man that the Radicals would place in authority in North Carolina. Would it not be as well for them to stop charging Democrats with seeking to elect rebels to office? What would they say if the Democratic candidate had been guilty of uttering such sentiments? The man who wanted to plot for the heads of Lincoln and Scott is good enough for a Governor, now, inasmuch as he is ready to aid the Radical party. That is all the "loyalty" that they now require, while constantly slandering Democrats for fraternizing with rebels.—Bangor (Maine) Standard.

Grant and Lee.

Who, to-day, would not rather be Gen. Lee, the rebel, with his character for truth and nobleness of soul unsmiled even by the breath of calumny, than Gen. Grant, the "Loyalist," dishonored by treachery, and disgraced by falsehood? "If any speak, for him have I offended."

Who, we repeat, would not rather be Gen. Lee, whose honor as a man, and whose patriotism as an American citizen may only be questioned as the right of revolution may be questioned, as the right of ten millions of freemen to local self-government may be questioned; as the duty to resist encroachment upon vested and vital rights may be questioned; as the doctrine, in short, enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and implied in the Federal Constitution, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice to his indignation, of constructive Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) may be questioned, and not otherwise! Lee—crowned with the honor and affection of his people—with a fame as wide as civilization—calmly and confidently appealing to time to do justice